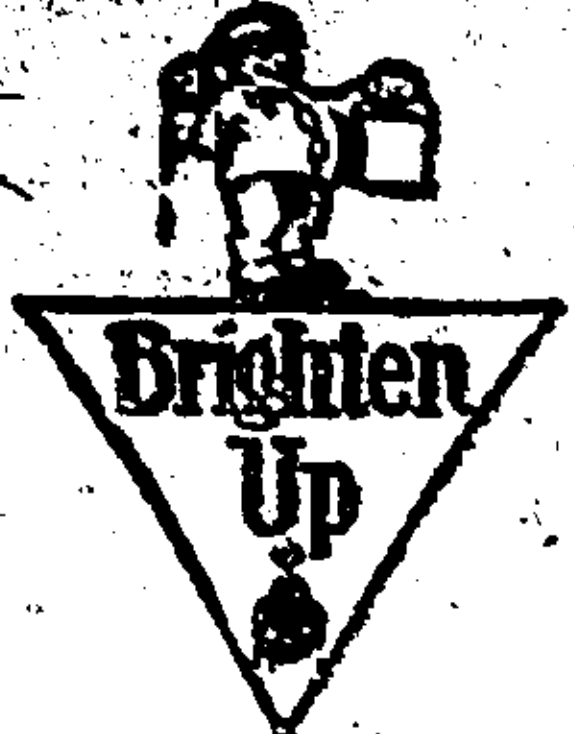


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The Hongkong Telegraph.


(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1919.

日九廿月三

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

HUNGARY DECLARES WAR.

POPULACE WELCOMES DECISION WITH ENTHUSIASM.

Copenhagen, April 21.
A message from Budapest, dated yesterday, says the Central Soviet has declared a war of defence against the Czech, Rumanian and Jugo-Slav troops. The official agency states that the decision was enthusiastically welcomed and processions paraded the city. The Soviet decided that half the workmen of all trades must take up arms. Revolutionary circles are intensely excited about the Rumanian advance.
The Government has issued impassioned appeals saying the Revolution is in great peril and ordering all factory hands to concentrate, without holidays or rest, upon munitions. All Reserve officers are ordered immediately to join the Red Army.

THE GERMAN PEACE DELEGATES.

DUE AT VERSAILLES YESTERDAY.

London, April 22.
A communique from Paris, dated yesterday, in reply to Sunday's telegram from the Council of Four to the German Government, states that the German Delegation will comprise six high personages, headed by Count Brockdorff-Rantzau. The Delegation cannot arrive at Versailles before April 23.

THE FUIME QUESTION.

PRESIDENT WILSON DETERMINED.

Paris, April 21.
The Fuime question has reached a crisis. President Wilson did not attend the Council of Four to-day, which is endeavouring to reconcile the Italian and American viewpoints, in order to consult the American Delegation, which has decided to publish the facts if the deadlock continues. President Wilson is determined to avoid recognising the Secret Treaty of London.

IT GERMANY BREAKS PEACE TREATY.

BRITISH, FRENCH AND U.S. FORCES TO ACT.

Paris, April 21.
It is stated in French circles that progress is being made regarding the scheme for a defensive alliance between Great Britain, France and the United States, applicable to the Rhine area only and providing for immediate military and naval action in the event of Germany breaking the Peace Treaty as regards the demilitarised zone east of the Rhine.

FRENCH AVIATORS' SAD FATE.

Paris, April 21.
M. Vedrines, the celebrated aviator, accompanied by the mechanic, M. Guillaud, who left Villacoublay at 6.30 this morning, flying to Rome, crashed at 10.30 near St. Brabant d'Albon, in the Department of Drome. M.M. Vedrines and Guillaud were killed.

DALMATIAN QUESTION UNDECIDED.

Paris, April 21.
The Council of Eight, comprising President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau, Signor Orlando, Baron Sonnino, Mr. Balfour, M. Pichon and Mr. Lansing, discussed the question of Dalmatia, but no solution was reached.

THE INDIAN SITUATION.

Simla, April 18.
The Governor-General-in-Council has promulgated a fresh Ordinance, providing that any Court Martial or Commission may sentence a person convicted under Martial Law to transportation for life or for two years, or rigorous imprisonment for seven years and not exceeding 14 years.
The Defence of India Rules have also been amended, providing that no new newspaper can be printed or published without the previous sanction of the Local Government.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
NEW SHANGHAI HOTEL AND THEATRE.

BIG PURCHASE OF LAND.

Shanghai, April 28.
The Shanghai Hotels, Limited, has bought from Mr. E. S. Kadoorie a 300-feet frontage on Nanking Road, opposite the Race Course, for a modern hotel and theatre building including, besides a theatre, 500 rooms. It is hoped to make it the most modern hotel in the Orient.
The total area of the lot is eleven mow and the price 385,000 Taels. Plans will be drawn up at once.

PRESS CRITICISM RESENTED.

Singapore, April 28.
Mr. James, the Food Controller, in a very vigorous speech, denounced the Press criticism of the Government's lack of foresight as engineered out of a desire for notoriety and re-emphasised the urgency of the food position.

JAPANESE CRUISER IN SINGAPORE.

Singapore, April 28.
The Japanese cruiser Yakumo has arrived here.

A RECENT MURDER.

POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

It has been revealed as the result of Police investigations that the Chinese who was found lying dead on the hillside at Yau-mat with a bullet wound through his head was the victim of an assault perpetrated by several members of the Triad Society whose enmity he had incurred. From the statements of one of the Chinese who was with the deceased at the time of the murder and who has since been arrested by the Police, it appears that the deceased man and others, was going to Shekwan on the night of the 24th inst., when the attack was made. A shot fired by one of the attackers entered the head of the deceased and inflicted a mortal wound, from the effects of which he died some hours later, when he was at the house of a doctor at Chungsha Street, to which place he had been conveyed by his friends for treatment. The body of the deceased was at 2 o'clock on the following morning brought to the hillside by his friends, their intention being to dump it and thereby avoid the awkward situation of being found with the murdered man on their hands. Their failure to take steps to notify the Police before the man's death deprived the Police of the opportunity of eliciting some facts from the deceased which would reveal his murderer. As it was, the only information which the Police obtained was from the arrested man who, however, stated that he had no knowledge of the identity of the murderer. Sergeant Murphy, who had the affair in hand, this morning at the Police Court informed Mr. G. N. Orme that the arrested Chinese was not in any way implicated in the murder, as he was the deceased's best friend. The only charge on which he was arrested was that of neglecting to inform the Police. On this charge Mr. Orme inflicted a \$25 fine, with the alternative of 14 days' imprisonment.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Wah Tsz Yat Po Service.)

Peking, April 28.
A Mandate subjecting all nationals of non-Treaty Powers to Chinese law has been issued. Construction work on the Canton-Hankow Railway commences immediately with British, American and French capital. The Vice-Ministers of Finance and War have left for Shanghai in connection with loan and disbursement affairs.

Shanghai, April 28.
The President has privately wired Chu Kai-Kim that he is agreeable to the Constitution proposed by the Southerners. A Peking official denies Dr. Wellington Koo's engagement to Tso Yu-lin's daughter. Tuan Chi-jui's party wishes to appoint Hui Lan-chow as Tuchun of Shensi, but the President declares he will not change any Tuchun prior to a settlement by the Conference.

The shareholders' meeting of the C.M.S.N. Co. has been postponed indefinitely, owing to a lawsuit among Shung Kung-Po's sons. The Southern delegates had an informal meeting in Tong Shao-yue's house yesterday and arrived at certain decisions regarding the legal question, but these are kept secret.

The Peking financial situation is very difficult as the Tuchuns press for payment of military expenses. Therefore the President is anxious to hasten the Conference settlement.

Owing to the statement made by President Wilson on the 22nd inst. that the Italian demands must be moderated, the Italian delegation has decided to take no further part in the Conference, and is leaving Paris.

DAY BY DAY.

At Mr. G. P. Lammert's auction rooms, this afternoon the ss Ho Ming was sold, by order of the mortgagees, for \$53,500.

The ss Windber, 2,093 tons, consigned to the Admiral Line, arrived in port to-day from Seattle and Manila with a general cargo.

The Second Presbyterian Church at Canton will soon have its new building completed. The site is costing about \$18,000 and \$29,000 for the construction of the new building. So far the members of the church have only raised \$36,000, and \$9,000 is still needed. The Church members are busy working to raise the balance.

Messrs. Pathe Freres, who own the rights for China of the Million Dollar, Chaplin films, have received the first Million Dollar production entitled "A Dog's Life" and will exhibit it in the Colony shortly. The success of the Chaplin films is quite sufficient guarantee that the new picture will be another triumph in cinema art.

The need for some method other than that at present existing for crossing from Kowloon to Hongkong and vice versa was again demonstrated to-day, when the 2 o'clock ferry from Kowloon, on arriving at the Hongkong side, took well over five minutes to get sufficiently near the pier to enable passengers to land. After sundry futile manoeuvres the ferry was backed with a bump into the pier and a rope was made fast and then after sundry to's and fro's, eventually got alongside. When are we going to get that bridge or tunnel?

COMPANY REPORT.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

We are officially informed that the General Agents and Consulting Committee of the Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., will, at the forthcoming meeting of shareholders, to be held on Wednesday, the 21st proximo, declare a final dividend of \$12 per share in respect of Working Account 1917, add \$33,854 3s. 4d. to the Sterling Reserve Fund and \$679,155.28 to Underwriting Suspense Account; and they will further declare an interim dividend of \$18 per share in respect of the Working Account 1918 and carry forward the sum of \$2,971,180.78.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR LEGISLATION.

PROVISIONS REGARDING CHILD LABOUR.

Paris, April 20.—The following recommendations have been embodied in the report of the Committee on International Labour Legislation which have been adopted by the Peace Conference.

Employers and workmen shall be allowed the right of association for all peaceful purposes. No child shall be employed in industry or commerce under the age of fourteen years.

Every child shall be assured the opportunity for mental and physical education.

Between the ages of fourteen years and sixteen years no person of either sex shall be employed in any work harmful to their physical development. Besides, their technical and general education shall be assured.

Every working person has the right to a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life having regard to the civilisation of his home and his country.

Women shall receive equal pay for the same work and output as men.

BOLSHEVIKS KILL MANY CLERGYMEN.

BISHOPS, PRIEST, MONKS SLAUGHTERED.

London, February 3.—Murders of clergymen constitute the latest feature of Bolshevik terror in Russia, says Prof. Peter Struve, a distinguished Russian economist, who has escaped from Russia and arrived in England, after hiding from the Bolsheviks for months in Moscow and after a long journey on foot to reach safety in Finland. He was compelled to disguise himself to escape death at the hands of the adherents of Lenin and Trotsky. Professor Struve was representative from Petrograd in the second Duma and a member of the Assembly convoked by Alexander F. Kerensky.

Altogether ten bishops had been shot and many priests murdered, and the dean of Kazan Cathedral and his two sons were drowned in the Neva by the Red soldiers," said Professor Struve. "Near Kotlas all the monks in one monastery were shot to death. Professor Kartasheff, Minister of Religion in Kerensky's Government, who has escaped into Finland, says that the present persecution of the Church in Petrograd is only comparable with the persecution of the early Christians.

In Moscow all the shootings take place at night, but in Petrograd the victims of the Bolsheviks are shot in the afternoon in the courtyard of the headquarters of the Executive Commission, and in order to drown the noise, it is usual to start the engines of motor cars which are waiting in the vicinity.

At the beginning of the Bolshevik movement, I publicly expressed the opinion that not even a German would hold converse with a Bolshevik. As a Russian Constitutionalists it is completely inexplicable to me how any Allied government can contemplate discussion of any sort, in any circumstances or at any place, with any one who calls himself a Bolshevik.

Those who imagine that there can be any pact between the forces of civilization and Bolshevism have no conception of the real state of affairs in Russia. The most moderate form of restoration of order and liberty in Russia would make the existence of Bolshevism impossible. Bolshevism is complete tyranny, which is absolutely incompatible with any form of ordered liberty and constitutional government. It is entirely false to say that Bolshevism is a popular form of government. If Trotsky would walk a verst through Moscow he would be killed. No car lived in greater terror of his subjects than the chiefs of the Bolshevik Government. There was more law and justice under serfdom than under the Bolsheviks.

It is untrue that the armed forces of the Bolsheviks can offer any serious resistance to organized and well-armed pressure, and the failure of the Bolsheviks in Estonia, where they yielded before small but compact forces, is much more characteristic of their real nature than the successes they gained in the North and the East against the dribbles put in action there.

To represent the Bolsheviks as being strong is not only false but very dangerous because it creates the very impression that the Bolsheviks desire to create. They aim at world revolution, and to create a false impression of their power is to further their aims. Civilization must not shrink from the problem; it can be dealt with easily if it is grasped firmly. The real strength of the Bolsheviks lies in the irresolution of the leaders of civilization.

THE EX-KAISER'S FORTUNE.

It is reported from Berlin that the ex-Kaiser recently approached the German Government with regard to his private fortune, as he was without ready money and had already been obliged to borrow 20,000 guilden from his Dutch host. The German Government has allowed him a sum of 500,000 marks to meet current expenses.

SOCIAL REFORM BY DANCING.

BY THE DEAN OF MANCHESTER.

Dancing is as old as humanity itself, as old as tears and laughter, the natural rhythmical expression of human emotion and of the joy of life. Dancing is not merely a product and a feature of town life. It is remarkable that Scottish Puritanism, even in its severest days, has never suppressed dancing in the Highland glens. To-day in districts of the Highlands, where the old strict observance of the Sabbath survives, dancing is the most popular social recreation, and lads and lasses, who to the townsman might appear heavy and dull, as soon as the fiddle strikes up suffer a change and appear alert and graceful. In our great industrial towns dancing has never been more popular or more universal. It seems to provide a natural outlet from the drabness of surroundings and the monotony of modern industrial processes.

Girls especially seem to feel an absolute necessity for some outlet for their physical energy. Even after long hours in a factory, though mentally tired, they will still dance. In the absence of male companions they dance freely and readily among themselves.

Unprofaned by grasp of man, Maidens speed their simple orgies.

Mary Jane with Mary Ann. Many girls "go wrong" because they are not provided with some wholesome outlet for this physical energy. They come out from the factory longing for some "fun." Someone suggests a drink, and the descent is easy.

To girls and men of the working class dancing is, as a rule, a far more solemn and stately proceeding than it is to their richer brothers and sisters. No doubt there are undesirable dancing halls where the "bunny hug" and the "dip" are unduly prominent, but this is by no means a necessary part of the joy of dancing for them.

To the majority dancing is an art, and they have retained many of the stately measures of our forefathers, which have entirely disappeared from the modern society ballroom. Many varieties of step dancing are practised instead of the perpetual Boston and waltz. An M.C. who takes his position very seriously rules the proceedings with a firm hand, and all obey him implicitly.

If you want to see a really stately dance, go to a sergeants' ball. I have had the opportunity during the past year of witnessing a dance in a large girls' hostel in one of our munition centres to which men, mainly soldiers, were invited, and the proceedings were conducted with great dignity and decorum.

In a considerable town in the Midlands, under the supervision of the rector of the parish, a weekly dance is held in the town hall. On each occasion a prominent citizen of the town and his wife act as host and hostess, receive the dancers, and preside over the proceedings.

The fact is that our young men and women do not desire bad dances if they can get good dances. A very moderate degree of reasonable and kindly supervision is all that is required.

Young men and women will dance as they have danced since the first dawn of time. Why should opportunities of reasonable social intercourse and of the natural human joy of ordered rhythmical movement to music be confined to the sons and daughters of the wealthier classes? Men and women of goodwill are rendering a wise and kindly service to the community when they help to provide such well-ordered dances.

FAMOUS ACTRESS DEAD.

Miss Fanny Coleman, a famous actress of old lady parts, but once a leading "ingenue" at the Haymarket in the days of Phelps and Buckstone, died in London, at the age of 75. Throughout her 50 years of stage life she steadily refused to be interviewed.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s 3d-16d.

The Weather.

Forecast:—Cloudy. Barometer: 29.78. Temperature 2 p.m.—84. Humidity 2 p.m.—73.

LEST WE FORGET.

Holy engaged with these two fleeting destroyers, Broke then attempted to follow Swift in the direction in which she was last seen; a shell, however, struck Broke in the boiler room, disabling her main engines. The enemy was then lost to sight in the darkness. Still carrying considerable way Broke altered course and headed in the direction of a destroyer heavily on fire, whose crew on sighting Broke sent up loud shouts for mercy. She was burning fiercely, and regardless of the danger from her magazines exploding Broke steered towards her, still moving slowly through the water. The shouts and cries of "Save! Save!" were redoubled, when the German unexpectedly opened fire. Story compiled from the accounts of officers and men engaged in the attack of a flotilla of six German destroyers by our destroyer leaders "Swift" and "Broke." "Morning Post," April 26, 1917.

CHINESE POLICE INSPECTOR.

IN TROUBLE IN HONGKONG.

Chan Tsz-ming is a person of some note in his own country. He is an Inspector of the Chinese Police and as such commands some respect and is looked upon with great dread by all evil-doers. The Hongkong Police yesterday had the good fortune to make his acquaintance. The incidents which led to this acquaintance are startling. He revealed to the local Police that the abilities of a Chinese Police Officer lie in more than one direction. He showed them that though a Chinese Police Inspector may catch and sit in judgment, over thieves, snatchers, pick-pockets, etc., he is quite able to take on the role of the criminal, not a criminal of dash who risks his liberty for high stakes, but just a common criminal, whose attainments reach their highest level only in the art of stealing money from other people's pockets when they are not looking.

Probably Inspector Chan thought he could not find enough scope in his own district for the display of his peculiar talents. Probably he found Hongkong a fertile hunting ground. He no sooner set his foot in Hongkong on a month's leave from his duties, than he set to work to lighten the pockets of his compatriots. In Des Voeux Road yesterday he snatched the purse of another Chinese and passed it on to a confederate and when the latter was arrested, he passed it on to a third man, who succeeded in making his escape a little later. Inspector Chan, who also had succeeded in eluding capture, again got busy and relieved the pocket of another victim. The good fortune of his first exploit failed him on the latter occasion, for he was caught in the act of lifting the purse.

A constable brought the Inspector to the Police Station. In the station there was also the Chinese whom he had robbed in Queen's Road. Chan was such a welcome acquaintance that the Police placed at his disposal a part of Victoria Gaol for the next twelve months. His underling was also honoured in the same way for a period of six months.

DON'T FORGET.

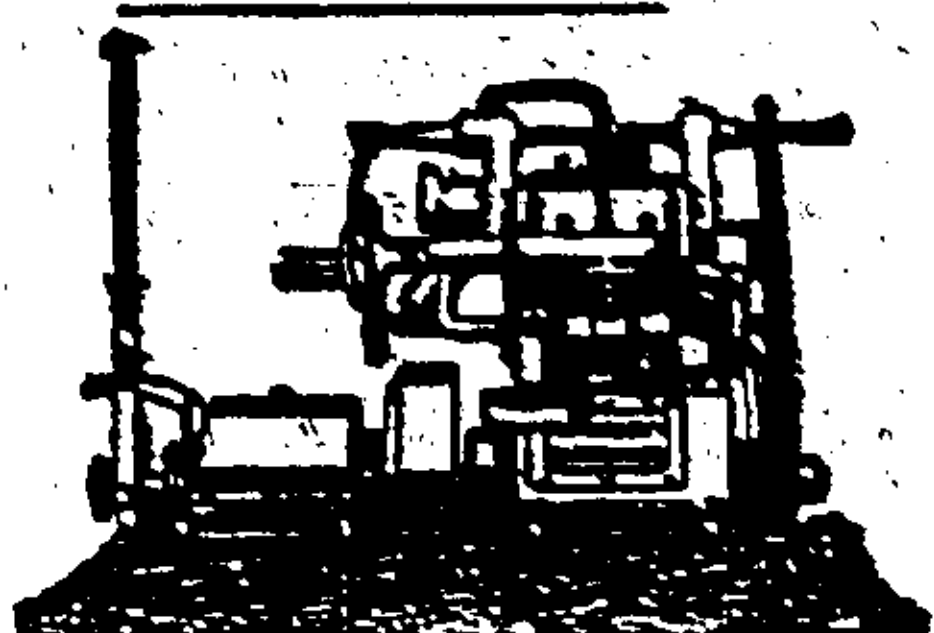
TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal.—Howitt Phillips Co. present "Tiger's Claws." Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m. Coronet Theatre.—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m. Coronet Theatre.—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

NOTICES



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General Managers.
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SCHOLARSHIPS FOR PORTUGUESE.

AN INTERESTING SCHEME.

The Associação Promotora da
Instrução Superior dos Por-
tuguezes has just been formed in
Shanghai, having for its object
the foundation of Scholarships, to
be awarded to students of
Portuguese nationality, parent-
age or descent, residing in Shang-
hai and other parts in the Far
East, (including Hongkong) to en-
able them to take University de-
grees in the "Aurora Univer-
sity," Shanghai.

A circular issued by the new
organisation says:—Hitherto
many of our young men who have
shown aptitude for and the desire
to take up the professions of
Law, Medicine or Engineering,
have been unable to do so, owing
to either or both of the following
difficulties:

- 1.—A suitable and conveniently
accessible place of learning.
- 2.—The necessary funds for the
four or five years in the superior
course of studies.

The first difficulty no longer
exists, because the Reverend
Fathers of the Society of Jesus,
who are the Directors of the
"Aurora University" are now
prepared to receive the students
selected by us.

To remove the second obstacle
is the aim of our Association.
The Scholarships will be open-
ed for competition to all boys of
Portuguese nationality, parentage
or descent in the Far East, not
younger than sixteen or older than
eighteen regardless of the schools
they come from or the religion
they profess.

The entire course will take 4 or
5 years and will cost about
\$1,500.

It will also be the aim of the
Association to assist such self-
supporting students in the
"Aurora" as may through mis-
fortune be deprived of the means
of continuing their studies. If
found deserving, the Association
will do its utmost to help them
to complete their course.

The Board, as shown below,
represents the various Portuguese
Associations and businessmen of
Shanghai, having for its per-
manent President the Reverend
Father Director of the Shanghai
Catholic Circle, who will act as
intermediary between the Board
and the University.

The funds of the Association
will be administered by the
Shanghai Catholic Circle.

The Board holds the view, that
the best means to obtain the
necessary funds is by monthly
subscriptions of members. All
donations, however, will be grate-
fully accepted.

The realisation of our scheme,
depends greatly on your co-
operation and it is needless to
point out to you, that whatever
success may crown the efforts of
our future Lawyers, Doctors and
Engineers will redound to the
honour, not only of those im-
mediately related to them, but
also of the Portuguese com-
munity at large and the members
of the Association will be further
comforted, by the thought that
they will have earned the
gratitude of these same young
men, whose careers they helped
to start.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND CONDITIONS.

1st.—There is to be every year
one or more Scholarships to be
given to Portuguese students
whose entrance examination
shall show the best and most
satisfactory results. The scholar-
ship is to provide the student
with the cost of a course of
studies in the Aurora Univer-
sity. The age limit of the stu-
dent to be not less than sixteen
and not over eighteen years. The
competition for the scholarship is
open to all boys of Portuguese
nationality, parentage or descent,
in the Far East irrespective of
what schools they come from or
what religion they profess.

2nd.—All candidates present-
ing themselves for examination

U. S. NAVAL MATTERS.

EXPERTS TO VISIT EUROPE.

Washington, March 10.—The
Secretary of the Navy, Mr.
Daniels, and his chief technical
advisers, Rear-Admirals Taylor,
Griffin and Earle, will confer with
officers of the Navy General Board
before they sail next Saturday on
the transport Leviathan for
Europe, to study questions of war-
ship design which have arisen as a
result of the great war.
Mr. Daniels said to-day that
while the chief purpose of
the trip was to prepare a
report for Congress on the
advisability of abandoning the
construction of dreadnoughts and
battle-cruisers in favour of a new
type of composite ship, every
other lesson of the war that
applies to naval development
would be reviewed. He expects
to return early in May at the
latest in order to have time before
Congress meets to prepare his
report.

The party will land at Brest
and spend a day or two there
before going to Paris for a con-
ference with Admiral Benson,
Chief of Naval Operations and
adviser on naval matters to the
American Peace Conference
delegation. No itinerary beyond
that has been mapped out, but
Mr. Daniels is anxious to consult
officials of both the Italian and
British Admiralties, as well as
the French, on ship-design ques-
tions.

The Secretary said Admirals
Benson, Sims, Mayo, Rodman,
and Pratt, and virtually all the
officers who have served overseas
during the war and with whom
he has talked, favoured the com-
posite ship idea. Such a vessel,
he said, would be a very fast
battleship with a speed approach-
ing thirty knots an hour, but with
the protection of a ship of the line
and the main batteries of the
present-day dreadnought as near
as possible.

Officers of the General Board
do not favour the change in the
light of their present information,
and it is essential, the Secretary
said, that every aspect of the
debate should be reviewed in order
that the department could present
a well-studied recommendation
when Congress reassembled.

INTERESTING WAR FIGURES.

Washington, D. C., April 20.—
The American Army in France
on November 11 when the
armistice was signed, held 21 per
cent. of the entire front lines. The
French Army held 50 per cent at
that date, and the British 15 per
cent. The small Belgian Army
was occupying six per cent. of
the lines at that date.

for this scholarship must be pro-
vided with a certificate from their
schools certifying as to their
qualification and character.

3rd.—After passing the en-
trance examination qualifying
him to enter the University
receiving the award and before
he begins his course of studies,
the student is required to sign a
pledge to faithfully finish his
course with all assiduity and per-
severance. His parents or
guardian will also be required to
give permission for their son or
ward to enter the University and
while there to undertake not to
interrupt the course of his
study but to encourage him to
continue. The student is further
required to furnish the board with
a certificate of Baptism or Birth.

4th.—Should the reports of the
Aurora University prove to be
unsatisfactory the Board reserves
the right to discontinue any scho-
larship awarded.

5th.—The annual entrance ex-
amination will take place at a
date to be made known to all the
schools by letter as well as pub-
lished in the local papers.

6th.—The award of scholarships
is vested in the Board.

The circular is signed by the
Rev. Fr. R. Jacquinet, S. J., and
the following representatives:—
E. Garcia and P. Q. R. da Silva,
Shanghai Catholic Circle; E. dos
Santos Carneiro and H. Lubeck,
Associação Macaense de Socorro
Mutuo; A. M. Diniz and D. M.
Graca Gutierrez, Companhia
Portuguesa de Correl Mesquita
S.V.C.; C. E. Lopes Ozeiro (Hoin-
Secy) and C. P. Simoes, Shanghai
Lusitano Club; V. F. Serna, and
L. d'Encarnacao, Club Portugues;
C. A. Martinho Marques, Portu-
guese business men.

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GRIEVANCES OF KOREANS.

UNIFICATION WITH JAPAN IMPOSSIBLE.

The complaints of the Koreans against the Japanese in connection with the movement for the independence of Korea are set out in a memorandum entitled "The Grievances of the Korean People and the Bad Government by Japan," issued by the Organising Committee of the Independence Movement. The document, which is given fully, is as follows:

(1) There are two chief reasons for the demand we make that Korea shall be emancipated from the rule of Japan:

(a) The Korean is much the older of the two nationalities for it has a history of organized government extending over 4,300 years. During a part of that period Korea sent tribute to the Court of China, but this was nothing more than an outward expression of the relations between the imperial families of the two nations. Korea was ever the sole possession of our Korean race and was never under the actual control of any foreign nation or government.

(b) The Japanese nation is an entirely distinct race from the Korean, she is an island people and her nakedness of body and mind could only be covered by the civilization she has received from Korea and China during the centuries of the past. Her customs, her literature and her very clothing come to her through Korea. Of late years she has added to these the face powder of a Western civilization; thus she becomes the white sepulchre of the East. She gives no evidence of moral force, her actions towards our nation have proved her to be the embodiment of cruelty. The evidence is complete that the unification of the Japanese and Korean races is an impossibility.

CHARGES OF INJUSTICE.

(2) There are five conspicuous injustices on the part of Japan towards Korea:

(a) The dog has bitten the hand of the China-Japan War of 1890. Japan solemnly acknowledged the independence of Korea, and Great Britain, the United States, France, Russia, and Germany have repeatedly acknowledged the same. In proof of this Japan and the other countries signed treaties guaranteeing this independence. The Korean people rejoiced in this and entered heartily upon the task of reform and national development. Unfortunately, at this time Russia began to move her forces southward and threatened the peace of the Orient and the safety of Korea. As a counter-move Japan made an alliance with Korea and, opposed Russia with military force. True to the close relationship entered into with Japan the whole Korean nation gave of her best, either by financial aid or physical labour, and in matters of transportation the Japanese armies were faithfully and honourably treated. A large part of the campaign took place on Korean territory and as a result of this cooperation Japan was victorious over Russia. But when the war was concluded Japan revealed her true intention of devouring the whole of Korea and, finally, by personal threats addressed to our Imperial family, and by the action of the traitor Yi Won-yung, the articles of annexation were obtained.

BROKEN PROMISES.

(b) Broken promises.—It is very clearly stated in the Articles of Annexation that "Japan shall pay great honour to the Imperial family of Korea and shall preserve the rights of the Korean people." But what has happened? She has abolished our Imperial family and has made the whole of Korea a dumping ground for her own overflow population. This cannot be hidden from the eyes of the nation.

(c) Maladministration of the laws.—Our people are of a peaceful disposition, but this is no reason for misrepresenting us as half-civilised. In the law courts it is impossible for a Korean to obtain fair treatment when opposed to a Japanese, and when under police examination our people are called upon to endure suffering which cannot be described. There is a definite policy pursued for the depraving of our young people. Young men who neither smoke nor drink are marked down as being "obedient" and "anti-Japanese," and determined efforts are made to undermine their principles. Under the pretence of clearing the town of loafers many young men of high prin-

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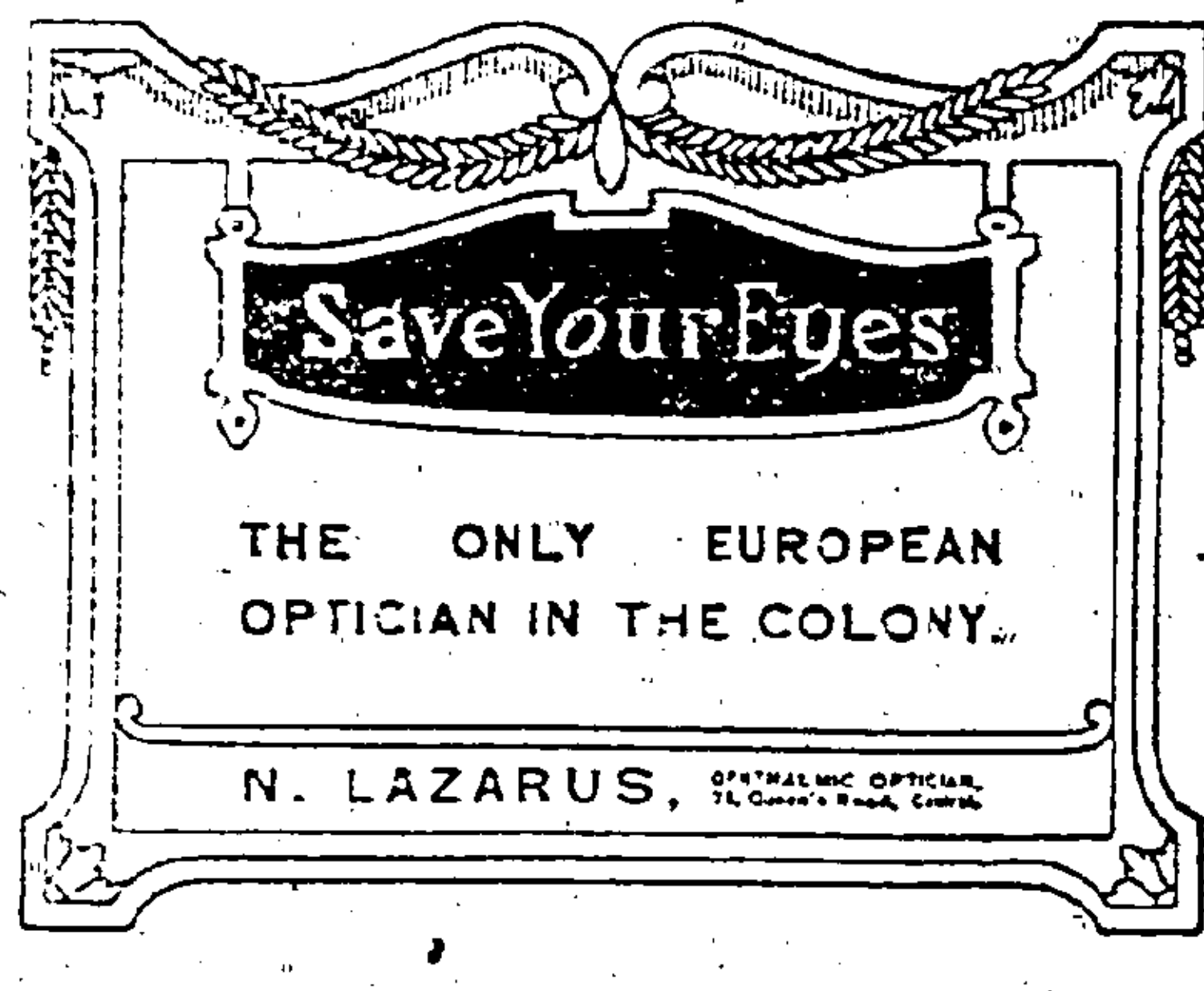
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ciple have been arrested and attempts made to degrade them. There are such instances.

LIBERTY DEMANDED.

(d) The destruction of liberty.—Liberty of speech does not exist. No meeting of even ten or 20 persons can be held, no matter what its purpose without the presence of detectives who have authority to break up and disperse any gathering they choose. Liberty of the press is also denied. No newspaper or book is allowed to be published but such as perplex and mislead the intelligence of the reader. The scheme of education is incomplete and insufficient. There is a determination to limit the knowledge of our students instead of cultivating their intellects. A poisonous hand is plucking up the young trees.

(e) The arrest of 33 men.—The Japanese have arrested those who signed the manifesto of independence on March 1, 1919. They have also arrested several hundreds of men, as well as schoolboys and schoolgirls, who were indignant at the unjust treatment that the 33 men received. These hundreds of people have been imprisoned and deprived of food for two or three days at a time and they bear the marks of cruel injuries. We appeal to humanity against our oppressors. They are worthy of punishment by the god of righteousness, but we would rather play for them.

(3) The Future of Korea.—Our present demonstrations and solemn manifesto have not been inspired by outside influences. They spring from actual spiritual forces within our own nation. The Japanese Government has offered money for information as to who are the ring-leaders of this national movement. They offer their rewards in vain for the leaders is God Himself and this movement is rooted within the hearts of 20,000,000 of the Korean people. Even our youths, our boys and girls, are glad to be arrested and imprisoned for this cause. They are too young to be impressed by outside influences. They respond to the deep spiritual movements of our united nation.

We are convinced that this is our nation's opportunity for self-expression and for the reassertion of the right to national self-determination which Heaven bestowed upon us. This is the time for our escape from the hands of our Japanese oppressors. We earnestly appeal to the nation of the earth to set a limit

to our pitiful condition and to obtain for us the common rights of humanity. Our confidence and our prayers go up to God. "Hear us, Oh God, and deliver us from the oppressor, for Thou art strength and salvation. Our Trust is in Thee, Oh God our Helper."

GENERAL NEWS.

ANTI-BRITISH PROPAGANDA.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* reports that a group of prominent Senators has declared that a cleverly organised anti-British propaganda movement is being arranged in America in order to estrange Britain from the United States. Senator William H. King (Democrat, Utah) declares that the movement has a German and Sinn Féin origin. Senator James W. Wadsworth (Republican, New York) advocates the adoption of active measures to forestall the propagandists.

DEATH OF LT.-COL. FLETCHER.

Rowing men have cause to regret the death of Lieut.-Colonel W. A. L. Fletcher, D. S. O., who has succumbed to an attack of pneumonia, following influenza, at Allerton, near Liverpool. In the prime of life, for he was only 48 years of age, he was destined to take a very prominent part in the reconstruction of rowing, and only a week before, the Management Committee of Henley Royal Regatta honoured him by electing him as their chairman. Although achieving fame as an Old Blue to Oxford, Mr. Fletcher manifested the keenest interest in the sport general when his own active career as an oarsman ended. He figured prominently as a coach to University crews for the Boat Race for many years, and willingly assisted in the revival of the standard of oarsmanship at Cambridge when the Cantab's fortunes were on the decline.

USELESS AEROPLANES.

General Seely, in written answers to Mr. Joynton Hicks, states that the number of aeroplanes on charge at the date of the Armistice was 20,850, and the number of seaplanes was 1,248. Since then and up to the date of the last return 2,142 obsolete machines have been reduced and in addition 1,823 machines of standard types which have been damaged and were not repairable have also been reduced. These figures include 2,460 which were reduced to produce in England. The disposal of aircraft surplus

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to requirements is undertaken by the Ministry of Munitions. Twelve machines of obsolete type were burnt in France after removal of the engines and instruments. They had been damaged in landing at places where there were no facilities for reducing them to produce nor means for transporting them elsewhere nor was there any possibility of selling them. He had no information regarding the use of petrol to assist in burning them.

TEA AND BOLSHEVISM.

Bolshevism in Russia has unexpected results, and has already created a serious problem in Ceylon. For much of the tea grown by the Sinhalese under British management used to go to Russia, where tea was a national beverage. The revolution has, however, completely upset the demand, and tea planters are in a quandary to know what supplies in the future will be needed. That and the unrest among the natives makes the future look as uncertain in Ceylon as it does in more "civilised" parts of the world.

A FATHER'S OBLIGATION.

A young married woman who applied at Stratford Police Court recently for an exemption from vaccination for her twins, saying that her husband was too ill to attend, was told that he had had time to come before he was taken ill, and that in any case he could apply up to Feb. 11. "I am not going to relieve a father," said the magistrate, "of the obligation cast upon him by law."

THE RISE IN PRICES.

The *Labour Gazette* states that retail price of the principal articles of food at February 1 averaged about the same as January 1, being about 130 per cent above the level of July, 1914. The prices of potatoes fluctuated slightly within the authorised price limits, and there were some increases in the prices of milk, but the average movement with above these articles was an increase of only about 1 per cent. Fresh eggs fell below the maximum price in some places. There was practically no change during the month in the prices of the remaining articles included in the statistics.

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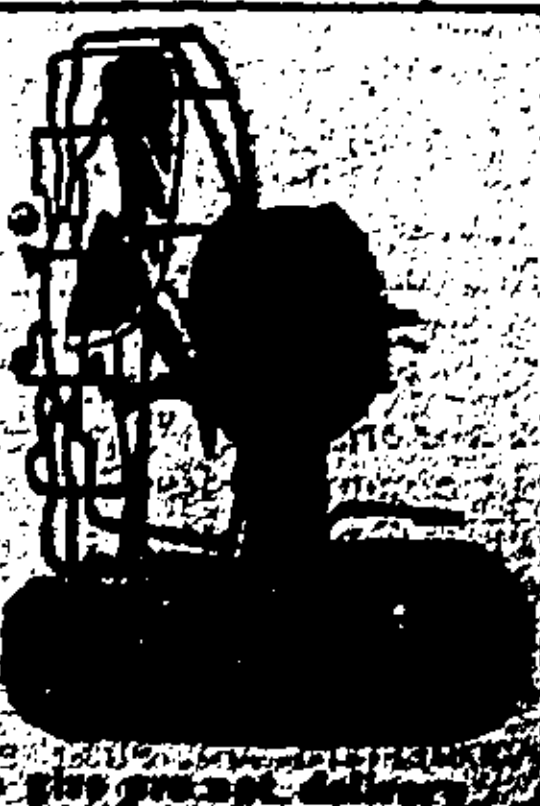
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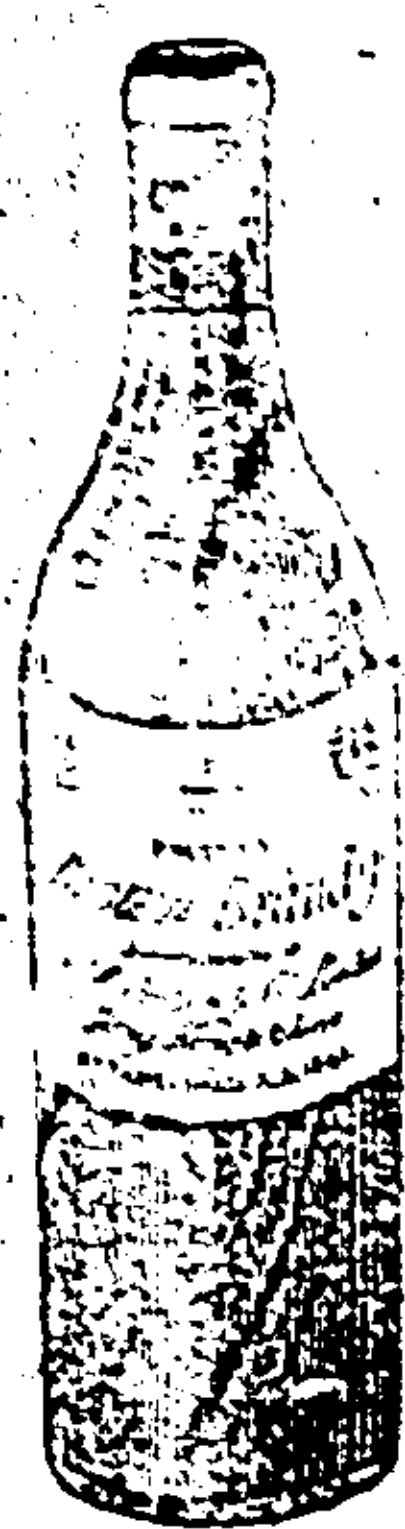
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DEATH.

Eufonia Maria de Souza aged 69. The funeral will leave her residence No. 1 Broadwood Road, Happy Valley, to-morrow at 6.30 a.m. to the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception where a Requiem Mass will be said at 7.30 a.m. thence to the Cemetery, passing the Monument at 8.30 a.m.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1919.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1919.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY.

One of the most arresting items of news that came over the cables yesterday was that which stated, on the authority of the *Daily Telegraph's* Warsaw correspondent, that a formal Treaty has been signed between Germany and the Russian Bolshevik Government, under which the Germans are to reorganise the Russian railways and send a thousand military instructors to the Russian Army, whilst the Russians, on their part, are to supply Germany with provisions, to assist Germany in case of need during the next twenty years, and to refrain from entering into negotiations with the Entente. If this piece of news really represents a joint resolve by responsible authorities in both countries to enter into an alliance, then it is a serious business, for the possibilities of co-ordinated action are of such a kind as to be viewed with distinct concern by those who are seeking to kill militarism and all that belongs to it. But we shall want to know a few more details about this matter before being willing to attach to it the importance which, on face values, it seems to bear.

There is, of course, a so-called Bolshevik Government in Russia, but the Allies do not regard it as truly representative of the Russian people any more than neutral nations do. In any case, it has to face conditions of such seriousness in Russia itself that any assistance it could give to the Germans, either militarily or by the supply of provisions, would be more imaginary than real, we should think. The Bolsheviks would no doubt welcome the promise of a thousand military instructors from Germany, if only as a means of bolstering up their strength and enabling them to indulge in their favourite occupation of terrorising their own flesh and blood. And we can quite believe that there are even more ready to take on the job of instructing the Russians in methods of warfare, to say nothing of the unemployed German engineers who would jump at the task of helping to reorganise Russia's railways. That sort of thing in an unofficial way, might very well come about. But what the world will want to know is whether this grandiose scheme is the result of collaboration between the Governments of two countries concerned. If so, then the Entente will have to adjust its attitude both to the one and the other.

The German Government cannot on the one hand send its delegates to Versailles for the purpose of signing the Peace Treaty, whilst on the other it is, at the same moment, in league with a Russia which refuses to have any negotiations with the Allies and which aims at strengthening itself militarily through help proffered by the Germans. That kind of thing will not do, and although it might commend itself to the Germans as a piece of sharp practice, we may depend upon it that, if there is anything of the sort seriously contemplated, the Entente will let the Huns know that they cannot proceed on those lines. Equally, Russians who are willing to make cause with the enemies of the Entente are not entitled to any consideration, such as food supplies, from those who have a real desire to assist the Russian people as a whole.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

ETIQUETTE IGNORED.

Yesterday, the *Daily Press* printed in its columns a letter from an anonymous correspondent who sought to pour ridicule on some contributed musical notes which appeared in the *Telegraph* of Thursday last. In doing so, it appended an editorial observation in which were these words:—"This letter should have been addressed to the *Telegraph*." Of course, it should have, and, by the same token, it should not have been given publicity through the medium of another journal. If our ultra-respectable contemporary does not know anything about journalistic etiquette it may be interested to know that when a correspondent takes it upon himself to use one paper as a medium for criticising something which has appeared in another newspaper, the custom is either to return the communication to the writer, or, if the editor has courtesy enough, to forward it to the journal whose comments are criticised. But not so when the *Daily Press* gets a letter of this kind. It calmly puts it into print and with a characteristic air of lofty superiority, adds a comment that "many of our readers, like ourselves, may not have seen the article referred to." The *Daily Press* man whose job it is to crib news from the *Telegraph*, must have been very sleepy on Thursday night, or he could not possibly have missed seeing the article under notice. He has a pretty sharp eye for other items of local interest, though, for scarcely a day goes by that he does not steal an odd paragraph or two. In the case under notice, the correspondent reveals a poor spirit in not having the manliness to send his criticism to us direct; the *Daily Press* shows the utmost bad taste in printing it.

For the 48 hours ended yesterday there were notified eleven cases of plague (all fatal), two non-fatal cases each of cerebro-spinal meningitis and typhoid fever, and one fatal occurrence of small-pox. All were Chinese save one English sufferer from typhoid.

THE TENNIS LEAGUE.

It is somewhat to be regretted that the entries for the Lawn Tennis League this year do not warrant the running of more than one Division. Last season there were three Divisions, but, as will be seen by our news columns, this year only twelve teams all have entered, and it has therefore been resolved to run one set of fixtures. This might at first sight appear to work rather hardy on those Clubs who had entered for the "B" Division and whose members would be very chary about meeting "A" Class men. But there are only four "A" Division teams entering, so the proportion is decidedly in favour of the lower Division. It may, of course, be assumed that one or other of the "A" teams will win the Championship, though in tennis we get quite as many surprises as in other spheres of sport, and it is notorious that rather indifferent players usually find their standard of play much improved when getting up against better men. In any event, the true idea in entering a League is not one of burning anxiety to come out on top; that is the pot-hunting spirit, which is to be condemned as unsportsmanlike. It is to be hoped, therefore, that all the teams who have entered the League will go through the fixtures in a sporting spirit. Though the "B" Clubs may have to taste the bitterness of defeat a little oftener than they would had there been two Divisions, they will no doubt find that they will have better games, whilst any of them may have the joy of springing surprises on fancied teams.

PLAY THE GAME.

Whilst on this Tennis League question, the point should be emphasised that it is up to the Clubs taking part to expedite the playing of their ties as much as possible. By the new arrangement, each Club will have eleven matches to play, and if there are no unreasonable postponements, the whole list ought to be concluded by the end of July. The only reasonable ground for postponing a Saturday fixture will be wet weather, and the hope is expressed by the Committee that no Club will call off a match merely because it cannot put out its best team. That would not be at all sporting. Matters will also be materially helped if, in the event of bad weather making a postponement necessary, Clubs make it a definite arrangement to play the match some day in the following week. By that means there will be no undue protraction of the season, such as there was last year. It is to everybody's interest to keep the League fixtures going once they are started, and the best way to do that will be to work along the lines indicated.

If each Club will do its part in this spirit, the programme should be got through in a thoroughly businesslike manner.

DAY BY DAY.

TO-MORROW IS THE HAPPIEST DAY IN LIFE OF THE AVERAGE MAN.

The s.s. Mylie, at present lying in the Harbour, has on board a number of Russian subjects proceeding from Vladivostok to Odessa.

The two Chinese arrested in connection with the robbery on a cargo junk off Wanchai on Sunday were today formally charged by Inspector Kent and remanded by Mr. G. N. Orme until Friday.

Among the passengers who left by the homeward-bound P. and O. steamer *Nellor* today were Mrs. R. E. Lindsell, Mrs. T. F. Claxton, Miss M. Vennis, Mrs. J. Caesar Clark, Capt. and Mrs. R. A. Birss, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hansen (Canton) and several other local residents.

For the 48 hours ended yesterday there were notified eleven cases of plague (all fatal), two non-fatal cases each of cerebro-spinal meningitis and typhoid fever, and one fatal occurrence of small-pox. All were Chinese save one English sufferer from typhoid.

For the theft of 6 lbs. of copper piping from the Naval Yard, a sentence of six weeks' hard labour was today passed by Mr. G. N. Orme on a Chinese who was employed at the Yard. An Indian Naval Yard constable searched the man at the gate, and discovered the metal tied round his legs.

At the Coronet Theatre "Madcap Madge" is drawing packed houses. With an eye to whole-some production, the management of the Coronet have always screened the best. "Madcap Madge" is in this category. It is a comedy of unusual interest that cannot fail to please and amuse the most depressed and critical. The bill of fare comprises as well "Fatty and Mabel Adrift" and the British Gazette.

Quite a disturbance was created in Ice House Street this morning, at about eleven o'clock, when two coolies proceeded to settle a difference of opinion. Chinese style, the implements of warfare being a broom, a bamboo carrying pole and "language." The men proceeded to be labour each other with considerable energy until finally, a burly Sikh embraced one of the combatants by the neck, bringing his right hand smartly into contact with the jaw, and with a few well chosen words, persuaded the aggressive one to retire from the combat.

A Chinese was this morning arrested on the Wing Lok Wharf, and the 49 rounds of revolver ammunition which were found in his possession were produced by Inspector Boulger as evidence at the Police Court. The Inspector stated that the Chinese, who was a cook on a U. S. cruiser, was a respectable looking man, and for this reason, he hardly liked to press the case. The Chinese probably intended to bring the ammunition into China where it would command a ready sale, as the bullets were of a calibre which was in common use. A fine of \$25, or 14 days' hard labour in the alternative, was imposed by Mr. G. N. Orme.

At the Victoria Theatre is now being screened "A Little Sister of Everybody," in which the dainty Pathe star, Bessie Love, appears at her best. In the midst of the war pictures and the problem picture and the sky pictures, comes now the sweet and winsome Bessie Love in what they are calling "the happy play." The story, clean and wholesome, with sentiment woven with deft hands and an eye to the lighter things of life, will prove doubly attractive in these troubled days when world sorrow is so thickly clouded above us all. In "A Little Sister of Everybody," Bessie Love is a little orphan, who is brought up by her grandfather, an old philosopher who lives in the foreign quarter of a great American city. Seventeen years old, Celeste is a peculiar mixture of affection, shrewdness and womanliness. There is a tense dramatic element in "A Little Sister of Everybody," a sweetly pathetic picture of family loyalty as exhibited in the behaviour and sacrifices of Celeste and a delightfully surprising finish.

AN ISLANDER'S DIARY.

[BY "AJAX."]

It is difficult to write this week's diary without making it one incessant grumble. However, everything good has an end and last week ushered in the warm season and we are now settling down to the hum-drum life of the hot weather. This is the period of the year when energy flags, the ladies lose their colour and children droop. Social engagements grow less and less and the materials for making a decent diary are so scanty that I am almost driven to despair.

There is not much variety in the week's budget of news. The catpans of Indian policemen and Mr. Holyoak's reference to the Press at the St. George's dinner have provided comic relief to our sombre dramas. Mr. Holyoak always takes so vocal a part in the proceedings of important meetings that his utterances are regarded as a local event of some interest, and I have always been diffident to treat them as such in my hedomedical plat.

Mr. Holyoak delivered a rhapsody on H. E. the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn's work during the tenure of his office. He said: "I think you know me well enough to know that I am not given to flattery; therefore when I submit to you what I think is the unanimous opinion of the Colony, that His Excellency, since Sir Henry May has departed, has administered the Colony with tact and ability, I am sure everyone will agree that it is the truth, and I would like to take the public opportunity and occasion, on your behalf, to say we have appreciated very sincerely the manner in which His Excellency had entered into the problems which had arisen during the past few months, and the ability with which he tackled the large problems made us feel we almost desired that he was going to carry on." These sentiments rang true, making a deep impression on the audience whose feelings were indexed by the terse ejaculation "He'll do." His Excellency has impressed everyone as being determined, in all questions with which he had to deal, to try and understand facts, to look at questions not only from the point of view of the ruler but also from the point of view of the ruled, and above all things to act fairly according to his lights. In this he has done his duty to the citizens of Hongkong during the time he has acted Governor. More he could not do—more, I believe, we do not ask.

His Excellency made just the kind of speech we expected: plain, modest and sincere, and he spoke with that undisguised emotion which springs from the full sense of a great responsibility. The future is in the lap of the gods, and if a plebiscite were to be taken as to which of the two we would like to have as our Governor—Mr. Stubbs or Mr. Severn—I am certain that with one echo the Colony would say Mr. Severn, not because we are prejudiced against Mr. Stubbs, but because we know nothing about him, and are quite satisfied that Mr. Severn is the Man for Galway.

Popularity, it has been said, is the subtlest temptation to which human nature can be exposed. As a temptation, it is subtle only to those who are apt to regard it as a virtue. A person would not be popular if there were not something good about him. The most severe test that can be applied to a man is that he should be most loved by those who know him best. If we know a man well, and still love him, it is almost certain that we have found him sincere; and if he be sincere it is almost equally certain that he will at times have dated—for the sake of his principles—to make himself unpopular. A great thinker of old times said, "It is not hard to praise Athenians to Athenians." It does even require eloquence, for none of us cares about the style in which our praises are uttered, we only care about the praise. And in that respect, we are not particular about the style in which praise of Mr. Severn's work was expressed; we are more concerned with the praise. It is quite in keeping with things that we should put on record our high appreciation of the remarkably good work that His Excellency has rendered during the short period he had administered the gadi.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn has lived in the Colony long enough to obtain a clear-sighted and nice discernment of the

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued by Mr. J. W. Franks, D.S.P. (R.), state—

LEAVE.
The leave granted to ASPR. and Adjutant Mr. T. F. Hough is hereby suspended until such time as he leaves the Colony.

DUTIES.
Search Supervisors duties will be performed as follows:—

1st to 9th May (inclusive), by No. 2 Platoon.

10th May to 1st June (inclusive), by No. 2 Company.

KEYS.
Inspectors and Sergeants having keys of the Search Supervision Office will return them to Headquarters. In future a key will be attached to the S. S. Occurrence Book.

MEETING.
A meeting will be held at Headquarters on the 2nd May at 5.30 p.m. (All Staff Officers, Inspectors and Sergeants who have not hitherto performed a.s. Duties are required to attend. Staff Inspector Eldridge will attend.

This order does not apply to the Band, Orchestra Buglers and Mounted Section.

complex metaphysics of Hongkong citizenship. His Excellency will pardon me if in this connection I apply to him the words of the Latin author, *Homo ad res perspicacior Lynceus vel Argo, et oculis totus*. Such perspicacity and vigilance put us all in good heart, for in him we have had a ruler who has not only been willing to learn from all sorts and conditions of men, but one who has been able to get at the root of things by unaided observation and insight.

Mr. Holyoak, following the present local fashion, had a dig at the Press "at any rate a part of it" when at the St. George's dinner he said: "I think it is to be deplored that the Press, at any rate a part of it, has to some extent attempted to poison the minds of the people of the Colony against the Governor-designate. As British people, we believe in giving every man a chance, and we believe in accepting the new Governor in the spirit in which he is to come to us—that it is to carry on the efficient administration which has been shown for many years past and to grapple with the problems which may arise after due consultation with those appointed to advise him." This is delightfully entertaining. The efficient administration which has been shown for many years past, does Mr. Holyoak mean what he says? How does he reconcile this with the indictment that he brought against the Hongkong Government at the Constitutional Reform mass meeting for shirking their duties? Is this a *redde facit*? As an eminent doctor said, the reason of things lies in a narrow compass, if the mind could at any time be so happy as to light upon it. Most of the writings and discourses in the world are but illustration and rhetoric, which signifies as much as nothing to a mind in pursuit after the philosophical truth of things. Let Shakespeare speak.

To beguile the time,
Look like the time; bear welcome in your eye,
Your hand, your tongue; look like the innocent flower.

The Hongkong J. P.'s are like the leaves of Valambrosa. Seventeen new ones have just been added as an additional adornment to the list, and within the next few years they bid to increase with rapidity as the children of Israel multiplied in the land of the Pharaohs. In no part of the British Empire does a J. P. enjoy such an honour as the Hongkong J. P. To parody Shakespeare:

The J. P., J. P., silly J. P.,
Is not a thing to laugh to scorn.

The Hongkong J. P.'s have a right to elect a representative from among their number to the Legislative Council. This is a privilege which J. P.'s in no other part of the world enjoy. Of course, the Constitutional Reform Association is silent on the absurdity of having J. P.'s represented on the Legislative Council. After all, the majority of the J. P.'s are members of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce and the latter body, in all conscience have seats on the Council out of all proportion to their importance. J. P.'s at Home, and in some of the British Dominions are magistrates. In Hongkong all that the J. P.'s are expected to do is to visit the gaol and lunatic asylum. Hence, the J. P.'s real constituents are the gaol birds and the lunatics. Now make me a J. P.!

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

It is understood that some of the material of the German U-boats recently sold under a stipulation that they are to be broken up may be used for the manufacture of souvenirs of the submarine war. And now, I suppose, (says a writer in a Home paper) we shall witness a modernised version of the widow's curse of oil: for the amount of materials in 25 U-boats is limited; but I doubt if a limit can be set to the public desire for the acquisition of souvenirs. Probably we shall soon have news of a German factory which is turning out these souvenirs in order to flood the British market as soon as the peace negotiations permit.

An unrecorded tragedy of armistice night has come to light. As may be remembered, the joy of some people was expressed with considerable exuberance in places of amusement and in restaurants. At one of these there had been a good deal of light-heartedness and general rraging, but at the appointed hours all were cleared out except one solitary Highlander, who remained firmly seated behind a corner table. The waiters and even the manager having failed to persuade the warrior to depart, the services of the A.P.M. were invited. This officer, making allowances for the occasion, blandly asked the Highlander to move off into the street, and very considerably added, "If you are not feeling very well, I'll give you an arm." "Arm! I don't want an arm. Some blighter has stolen my kilt!"

The "personal efficiency test" has reached Oregon, where it is arousing the usual interest. It is, of course, excellent as far as it goes, but to be a real index needs to have a few questions added to the original thirty. Here they are. Paste them at the end of your efficiency blank:

(31) Can you remember to buy your monthly commutation ticket in time to save paying for the first ride on the train?

(32) Do you know every morning just what you will be doing at seventeen minutes past three in the afternoon six months later?

(33) Do you ever make a fool of yourself?

(34) What is the true answer to the preceding question?

(35) Are you a man of few words who is in the habit of talking easily upon every subject?

(36) Can you understand a musical comedy without a libretto?

(37) Do you push straight ahead regardless of obstacles, always adapting your course to circumstances?

(38) Have you found the kind of hat that is most conducive to your best thought?

(39) Do you get up when the alarm clock goes off and proceed to wind it with affectionate little pats of encouragement?

(40) Can you let go of everything during the rush hour homeward?

The German armies fought the war under three successive Chiefs of the General Staff, Moltke, Falkenhayn, and Ludendorff. The last of these is now explaining German defeat as due to Moltke's defective strategy and Falkenhayn's incompetence. Thus we have two-thirds of the truth about German collapse. When Falkenhayn some day writes his book about Ludendorff we shall have the remaining one-third. Obviously there is enough blame to go round. Our brief summary of the Ludendorff interview does not state in what respect the Moltke strategy was in error. Not unlikely, Ludendorff refers to the cardinal blunder of the attack through Belgium, with its immediate consequences of England in the war. Had the German blow been delivered straight against the French fortresses barrier of the east it is arguable that the heavy guns which laid low Liege and Namur might have smashed their way through Verdun and Toul, without a violated Belgium and an exasperated England. Utterly true are Ludendorff's remarks on the breakdown of the German intelligence service. What he does not say is that he was himself the worst offender in this respect. When he started out last March to mop up the war, he did so in profound misconception of the Allied numbers, and specifically of the potentialities of one of the Entente armies, namely, our own.

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THE WORK OF THE CHURCH.

The sermon at Union Church on Sunday morning was in the interests of the Hongkong and the New Territories' Evangelisation Society, whose annual meeting was announced for next Wednesday. The Rev. J. Kirk Machonachie took as his text Mat. 9:35—"Jesus went through all the cities and the villages, teaching in their synagogues, and healing all manner of diseases, and all manner of sicknesses." It was 27 years, he remarked, since he first preached from that text, the occasion being what was called "Rural Mission Sunday" in the suburban Church where he was minister, which looked toward industrial Lancashire on the one side and over the green Cheshire plains on the other, and generously maintained mission efforts in both. Four or five country chapels were associated with the mother church, and in giving them what help he could he had enlarged his knowledge, begun during student days in Devon, of village life in England. Outside the industrial districts, he continued, where people are free to do as they like, it is no easy matter to maintain independence especially as regards religion. A man has to have grit in him to remain a Baptist, or Methodist, or Congregationalist under these circumstances, and perhaps for that very reason village life, and particularly village church, is a fine school of character for such as are hardy enough to stand the training. The village church may not count its members by the hundred, and the few it has are likely to be of the humbler ranks in a country like England whose social phenomena present an inextricable mingling of religion and snobbery. But those little congregations contain some of the salt of the land, intellectually and spiritually. If it were possible to remove all the men and women of light and leading in the big world who owe their best to early training in quiet, out-of-the-way places the world would be left strangely poor.

Now our Lord Jesus came from a little place, a little place with a bad reputation, so bad that when the great and good of His time wanted to show how little they thought of Him they called Him "Nazarene." And in the short time given Him to do all His public work He found time to attend to the little places. He did not neglect the big centres like Capernaum and Jerusalem, but the villages in between were not just places to be hurried through on the way from one big centre to another. The Saviour halted at them. He found time to teach in them, and to heal the sickness which is just as hard to bear if your neighbours are only 500 as if they numbered 500,000. Do not overlook the villages if you are concerned to do God's work. Satan does not overlook them, as he goes to and fro in the earth and walks up and down in it, seeking whom he may slander or seduce. If he can keep hold of the little towns, the big ones can be trusted to run enough wickedness on their own. Occupy your "strategic centres" for gospel propaganda by all means, but see that your centre has a circumference around it and radii running to it in all directions.

Now China, on whose borders we live, is a land of villages. Its great cities are few and contain but a small proportion of its vast population. China consists of the thousands of moderate-size towns and the scores of thousands of little towns and villages of all size which cover the country. So if you are to do anything for China you must do

something for her villages. Carry on your big hospital in Shanghai, your Colleges in Hankow, or Peking, your crowded Y. M. C. A. in Hongkong, by all means. But you must not forget the men in the village, nor the woman, nor their boys and girls and babies. And if you are to spread the light in China you must speed the foot of the colporteur and the Biblewomen and the itinerant worker of every kind, who so trudging through the barbed-wire fields from one settlement to another, and talk to the people about great things which would never otherwise come up on their horizon. And you must care for the village Church and the country school where little companies of beginners in Christian knowledge and practice are working out the ever-recurring problems of personal and Church life as if they were writing a new volume of the Acts of the Apostles, which indeed they are. Of this land of villages a certain small square mileage is under British administration. It is known as the New Territory, but is getting less new every year, like the rest of us, and unlike some of us, it grows older. It shows growing signs of improvement. It reminds one of the district we read of in Ezekiel's chapter about Gog and Magog—"the land of unwalled villages," contrasting in this with the province beyond the British border, where walls are built round nearly every cluster of houses for fear of robbers and a feature in the landscape is the thick tower of the pawnshop or other place where the people deposit their valuables. Security beyond that border there is little, and what there is will go on diminishing so long as Chinese politicians are more keen about claiming their asserted rights than deservings them by giving good government to the unhappy millions under their care.

Well, this strip which needs no walls around its villages is the scene of a work in which our church has the leading share, in partnership with the To Tsai Church as the New Territories Evangelisation Society. It is, so far as I know, the only Protestant mission work regularly carried on in the whole of that large district with its growing population and promising future. Essentially it is a village work, and is maintained in some eight centres on the mainland and two upon islands. In all of these there are preaching places, in most schools and in several are well-built modern chapels. One of the latter, at Yun Long, is to be opened in a few weeks. It will be the most commodious of all, being an enlargement of an older building. In this case the work was rendered possible largely through the generosity of a Chinese lady willingly seconded by her husband. The doctors had told her that she could not live, so she gathered friends and relatives to her bedside, told them she was ready to go and, expecting the end in faith and without fear, charged them to meet her in the better land, and arranged with her husband to devote a considerable sum to building a church in some place where it was needed, so that others, like themselves, might learn to rejoice in the hope of the glory of God.

Let me tell you of another case. I saw a stone laid at another of our chapels sometime ago, not in pursuance of a memorial request, but by a man who in all probability had impoverished himself for life by becoming a Christian, and had done it gladly. He had made a handsome income as a "fung shui" practitioner, with a bit of opium-dealing thrown in, and now in middle life had given it all up and was starting afresh as best he could—a pretty severe test.

I mention these incidents, which are not isolated, because I think they should be known, particularly here, where, to their

shame, so many people seem eager to pick up and pass on anything which might tell against mission work, no matter how ill authenticated. A local newspaper recently said, in an incidental paragraph, that as people come to know what is actually going on, subscriptions to missions were falling off. That is one of many such idle words for which account will have to be given in the day of judgment. It also happens to be quite untrue. Subscriptions to missions are not falling off. The C. M. S. had a special day of thanksgiving last February, for, I believe, the largest annual income in its history. Other societies have had a similar experience, notwithstanding all the heavy claims of the war, perhaps indeed because of them, seeing that while people are taking one side of life seriously they are more disposed to do the same in others.

As to knowing what is actually going on, did you ever hear of any missionary board or body which is not anxious above all else that people should take means to do that very thing? Why, it is the constant cry of everyone of them. Send deputations to examine and report. Get together representatives of all the hard-headed, critically-disposed, unsentimental elements in your constituency, and let them look into every nook and corner and list and ledger. They will not find perfection; they may be able to suggest improvements. But they will come back glorifying God and saying that the half had never been told them, and finding reason for the future to specialise less in hard-headedness and try whether God's work might not thrive on a little warm-heartedness for a change. The very first paragraph in our Society's new report invites your inspection and expresses the hope that you will give it. St. John says: "He that doeth true cometh to the light, that his deeds may be made manifest: that they are wrought in God." One may add that he who does not wish to learn that truth takes care not to examine what the light reveals, but prefers listening to club-corner gossip, which is the most reliable source of misinformation evolved since the day of Ananias.

But we hope you will go and "look see" what is actually going on. It would be a pity for you to go back to England or even Scotland with nothing more accurate than traders' tattle when you are asked about mission work. Many an excursion is made into the New Territory for pleasure; might not a few be taken in the interest of the work of God, if it does interest us? Our Colony owes more to the district than simply to police to protect it, though that is no small blessing. We owe it the best we have to give, which is the gospel of our Lord. Without that, China will never make a nation, not though Europe should import all its science and America transplant all its discarded breweries or Japan organise the dragon into efficiency in dependence on the rising sun. We can but do our bit; it may not be very large, but it is extremely interesting, and no one can measure its importance.

The strangest objection I have ever heard is that the work is on much too small a scale. I never heard a sillier reason for refusing a subscription. Give us the means and we will soon double the work or multiply it by any factor you render possible. Anyway, the whole land is before us, unwalled both literally and figuratively, for even the barriers of ignorance and prejudice are crumbling away. "Gog," by which Ezekiel doubtless meant Assyria, planned to destroy the unprotected country. Our object is the opposite, and can displease nobody except the devil and the superior person, who knows what is good for men better than the Lord Who died for them.

Barriers indeed are breaking down, still it is not the easiest thing for a Chinese villager to become a Christian, even under British administration. Oftener than not a man stands to lose by being baptized, and seldom indeed to gain. At this very time the Christian shop-keepers in one of our villages are threatened with a boycott because they cannot support idol worship and want to devote their money to a public dispensary instead. It is never easy anywhere to be a non-conformist to the current type of religion. It is bad enough in an English village, but can be far worse out here, where, under clan organisation, things can be made extremely trying for a Christian convert without anyone's transgressing the law or committing actual breaches of the peace. Our Society—I want you to note this—has nothing to tempt those people

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	Receipts	Aggregate Receipts for week for 17 weeks
This Year:...	\$14,533	\$239,877
Last Year:...	13,039	229,679
Increase:...	1,494	10,198
Decrease:...		

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THE PREMIER'S NICKNAMES.

One of our correspondents sends us a list he has compiled from various Home newspapers and journals of the names and titles bestowed upon Mr. Lloyd George. The following appear: Sellyou Lloyd George; The Welsh Wizard; Lord George; Cambria's Uncrowned King; The Prince of Wales; Unalloyed George and The Welsher. As to the latter, why not? We speak of a Britisher!—Exchange.



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HEJAZ	2nd May	due Bombay about 22nd May
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The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.	
S.S. "ARCHER"	10th May.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	21st May.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	
S.S. "ECUADOR"	

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only.)

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND RESERVE—U. S. \$25,000,000.00.

LONDON OFFICES—84, QUEEN STREET, E. C.

6, Haymarket, S. W.

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We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureau.

American Business a Specialty.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination. Steamer & Displacement. Sailing Dates.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKO-	Tamba M.	(THUR. 15th
HAMA	T. 12,510	May at 11 a.m.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO-	Fango Maru	(SAT. 24th
HAMA	T. 12,560	May at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI & KOBE	Aisula M.	(FRI. 2nd
	T. 12,980	May at noon.

LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port Said	Shidzuoka M.	(SATUR. 17th
	T.	May at noon.

MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane & Sydney	Aki Maru	(WED. 21st
	T.	May at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Muroran, San Francisco, Panama, Colon and Havana	Kalluku Maru	(MONDAY. 12th
	T.	May

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Kihunesan M.	(End of
	T.	May

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon	Tenzan Maru	(Middle
	T.	May

1 Connecting Shanghai after Mail. 2 Connecting Manila after Mail.
HONGKONG-VICTORIA, S.C.-SEATTLE VIA MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
Operating by the trans-Pacific and specially equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kishida Maru," and "Kuroki Maru," each of over 10,000 tons displacement. Next sailings from Hongkong.

* Suwa Maru MON. 5th May, at 11 a.m.
For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	27th Apr. from Yokohama.
NIPPON MARU	3rd May from Yokohama.
TERIO MARU	6th May
SEIYO MARU	23rd May
SIRERIA MARU	24th May from Yokohama.
PERSIA MARU	18th June

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
Steamers: Leave Hongkong.
SEIYO MARU 3rd May.
KIVO MARU 12th July.

Ships are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAICO, Manager.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

NETH, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

General Managers,

York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

15,000 tons, American Registry (10,000 tons, American Registry)
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.
"NANKING" "CHINA"
June 12th, 1919. July 2nd, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For

LONDON & ANTWERP

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

or to REISS & Co. Canton

Hongkong, 10, Apr. 1917.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

SHIPPING NEWS.

BRITISH CREW AND SURLY GERMAN.

The Steamer Stockport, with 500 German civilians on board ordered for repatriation through Rotterdam, put back a short time after setting out from Hull, the master reporting that the crew had refused to sail without an armed guard. It is stated that when the Germans were taken on board they did not seem very anxious to leave the country. The crew described them as a surly lot, and when the vessel got into the river they decided that if the Germans turned awkward on the voyage they, numbering only thirty, would not stand much chance against 500. They, therefore, approached the captain and urged that they should be provided with military protection. It was pointed out that the Germans were unarmed, as they had previously been thoroughly searched, but the crew persisted in their demand, and the vessel put back. She sailed again with an armed guard supplied by the Hull garrison.

THE KIEL CANAL.

Mr. Macmaster (Chertsey, C.U.) asked the First Lord of the Admiralty if he would state the length, breadth, and depth of the Kiel (Kaiser Wilhelm) Canal; whether it was adaptable for the transit of merchant ships; and, if so, would it be a better entrance to, and exit from, the Baltic than the ordinary passage through the narrow and shallow waters separating Sweden and Denmark—Mr. Long—The reply to the first part of the question is, as follows—Length of canal, 52 2-3 nautical miles; surface width, 334ft.; bottom width, 144ft., depth supposed to be 36ft. The reply to the second part of the question is in the affirmative, the canal having been used by merchant ships continually before the war, and by German merchant ships during the war. As regards the last part of the question, navigational, I am advised, the Kiel Canal is preferable to the passage through the Sound, Great or Little Belt, and subsequently through the Skagerrack. But whether a ship would prefer to use the Kiel Canal must depend on a variety of considerations the most important of which are the relative distances to or from her port of arrival or departure outside the Baltic, and the relative value of the extra coal consumed in making the longer passage as compared with the canal dues.

THE NINGSHAO S. N. CO.

The tenth annual meeting of shareholders of the above Company was held at the rooms of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai recently. Mr. Sun Mei-tang presided, and there were about 500 shareholders present. The statement of accounts for last year showed that business was satisfactory, there being a balance of profit amounting to \$383,940.36. From this amount, \$20,000 was transferred to reserve fund, and \$19,970 was appropriated for the redemption of "free travelling tickets" issued to shareholders at the formation of the Company, leaving a net balance of \$343,970.36, which was distributed as follows—

Depreciation on steamers	\$80,000.00
Depreciation on hulks	4,000.00
Depreciation on Shanghai godowns	8,434.62
Outstanding free tickets to be redeemed	10,000.00
Dividend to Shareholders at 7%	73,500.00
Bonus to Shareholders at 5 per cent.	52,500.00
Special Reserve a/c capital	80,000.00
Bonus to Directors and Inspectors	11,000.00
Bonus to Staff	22,000.00
Balance carried to next account	2,535.74
Total	\$343,970.36

SANATORIUM DESTROYED.

The fine mansion which was for 700 years the residence of the Basset family, near Camborne (Cornwall) was burnt to the ground recently. The mansion and estate were purchased as a war memorial at a nominal cost of £10,000, and presented to the Cornwall County Council last June for use as a sanatorium. A large sum had since been spent in making the necessary alterations, and it was nearly ready for the reception of patients. Situated in a spacious park, it would have been one of the finest sanatoriums in the world. The mansion was dismantled by the rebels in Flammar's rebellion in 1493.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
NEWCHWANG	Hwankui	30th Apr. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunling	1st May at noon
TIEN-TSIN	Hulchow	3rd May at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	4th May at light
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Liangchow	5th May at noon
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	6th May at noon

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidst ships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong April 29, 1919.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tihsing	Java	in port	1st May	Japan
Tihsing	Java	6th May		

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.
Haitan — A. H. Stewart — THURS. 18th May at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Esang	Wed. 30th Apr. at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Takang	Wed. 30th Apr. at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Tungshing	Thurs. 1st May at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 2nd May at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fooshing	Fri. 2nd May at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Sat. 3rd May at noon.
SHANGHAI	Hopsang	Sun. 4th May at d'light.
MANILA	Wosang	Fri. 9th May at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every two days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Harbin and Yungtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong where data accommodation for passengers.

BONHO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer, having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo rates on through Bills of lading for Kaitai, Jesselton, Labuan, Teneo and Lahad Datar.

TIEN-TSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Wialowai and Ulsan.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK

S. S. "SLAVIC PRINCE"

Will be despatched for New York on

Tuesday, 29th April.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

Agents.

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"CHIFUKU MARU" Tuesday, 29th April.
"AMUR MARU" 20th May. (Call Marseilles).
GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.
"KASADO MARU" Tuesday, 6th May.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.
"HAWAII MARU" 25th May.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO, Regular fortnightly service via S'PORE.
"KASADO MARU" Tuesday, 6th May.
SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.
"SHISEN MARU" Thursday, 9th May.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUUCK, LAND N. Z. and ADELAIDE.
"NANKIN MARU" 10th June.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.
"AFRICA MARU" 22nd May.

HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.
"DAITOKU MARU" Monday, 5th May.
KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 8th May.
KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"KAJO MARU" Sunday, 4th May.
JAPAN PORTS.—MOJI, KOBE, YAKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.
"SOURABAYA MARU" Friday, 2nd May.
"NANKIN MARU" Sunday, 4th May.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
K. YAMASAKI,
Manager.
Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1
NANYO MARU No. 2
NANYO MARU No. 3
SODEGAURA MARU.
KYODO MARU No. 13
TAMON MARU No. 1
ASOSAN MARU.
CHEIAN MARU.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR
FREIGHT BETWEEN

HONGKONG.

BANGKOK

and/or

SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to:—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Tel. No. 140 & 155. Top Floor, King's Building.



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

Branches and Representatives:—

TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, BOMBAY, PORT SAID, DALLAO, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAWAO, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI and TAIPPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coast, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING CO.,

M. HASHIMOTO,

General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS.

BETWEEN

CHINA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, JAPAN

and SEATTLE.

S.S. "WINDBER"

SAILS FOR

SAN FRANCISCO—MAY 10th.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SHIPPING.

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMERS SAILING DATE.
"MELVILLE DOLLAR" ... about April, 27th.
"HAROLD DOLLAR" ... about May, 7th.
"BESSIE DOLLAR" ... about June, 24th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

For particulars for freight apply to:—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

TEL. 795.

THIRD FLOOR

792.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

The Company's Steamship

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"

will sail from

NAGASAKI

4th May.

DUE VANCOUVER

22nd May.

Plenty of accommodation.

Apply P.D. SUTHERLAND

General Agent, Passenger Dept.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To Be Despatched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Shanghai	Esanz	J. M. Co.	30, Apr.
Swatow and Bangkok	Hupei	B. & S.	30, Apr.
Haiphong	Takung	J. M. Co.	30, Apr.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	1, May
Manila	Loongang	J. M. Co.	2, May
Shanghai	Tungshing	J. M. Co.	2, May
Streets and Calcutta	Foehing	J. M. Co.	2, May
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	3, May
Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	3, May
Japan Ports	Nanking M.	O. S. K.	4, May
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Yingchow	B. & S.	4, May
Shanghai	Hopsang	J. M. Co.	4, May
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	4, May
Swatow and Bangkok	Liangchow	B. & S.	5, May
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	6, May
Manila	Wosang	J. M. Co.	9, May
Shanghai	Dilwara	P. & O.	17, May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	18, May

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

THE Motor Ship

"W. F. BURROWS"

having arrived from Seattle, via ports, on April 26th, 1919, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on May 1st, 1919, by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard & Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after May 2nd, 1919, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.,

5th Floor,

Hotel Mansions

Hongkong, April 26th, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

THE Steamship

"SEIYO MARU."

Steamer arrived from JAPAN PORTS, Thursday April 24.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignees' risk.

Storage charges will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered on and after Thursday, May 1st.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the company's godown, where same will be examined on Monday, May 5th, at 10 A.M.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the steamer or godown and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

T. TAIGO,

Manager.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1919.

NOTICES.

FISK
NON-SKIDS

FOR PRICES
AND PARTICULARS

Apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

TEL. 659 & 781.

THE
Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co.
of Hongkong Ltd.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

ALBERT BUTTERFIELD & SONS

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE Steamship

"MELVILLE DOLLAR"

having arrived from Vancouver B. C. via ports, on April 23th, 1919, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. and stored at consignees' risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the godowns, until Saturday May 3rd, when they will be examined by Messrs Carmichael & Clarke at 10 a.m. Saturday May 3rd, 1919.

Claims will not be admitted unless cargo is so examined by said Surveyors, on the above date.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here after which they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns.

All goods remaining after May 3rd, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.

Agents.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "BUYO MARU."

From SINGAPORE, April 23rd.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bill of Lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignees' risk.

Storage charges will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered on and after, Wednesday, April 30th.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godowns, where same will be examined, Wednesday, April 30th, 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

T. DAIGO,

Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"RHESUS,"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 28th April.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays—between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th May, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 19th May or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1919.

TRADE WITH ENEMIES.

SOME MODIFICATIONS.

Trade to certain extent with enemy countries and enemy subjects is to be allowed, effective at once, according to information received by the American Consul-General. The Consul-General has received instructions from Washington, announcing that commencing to-day, April 29th, all enemy trading lists are suspended and the removal of all liabilities heretofore arising out of the inscription in such lists is announced. All persons in the United States are authorized to trade and communicate with all persons abroad with whom trade and communication is prohibited by the trading with the enemy act except that the present restriction against trade and communication between the United States and Germany or Hungary will continue in effect. The instructions indicate that similar action will be taken concurrently by the Allied governments.

The foregoing action of the War Trade Board thus communicated will not affect the status of or authorize trade with respect to any property, which heretofore under the trading with enemy act has been reported to the United States Alien Property Custodian or should have been so reported or any property which the alien property custodian has heretofore seized or required to be transferred or delivered to him but this action does, however, permit the establishment of new credits and the creation of new assets in the United States by all persons abroad with whom trade is authorized by said action and such new credits or assets will not be taken over by the United States or Allies' property custodian. The foregoing does not, of course, modify present prohibition against trade with part of Russia under Bolshevik control. With respect to all the foregoing action the right is reserved to revise all or any part of previous enemy trade restrictions if same should become necessary.

SUMMARY COURT.

AN INSURANCE CLAIM.

In the Summary Court, this morning, before Mr. Justice Melbourne, Lau Tit, trading as Lau Tit Kee, claimed from the Luen Yick Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., the sum of \$1,000, the plaintiff alleging that on November 12, 1917, he effected with the defendant Company a policy for \$1,000, insurance against loss or damage from fire on the premises of No. 203, Queen's Road West, from November 12, 1917, to November 12, 1918. On December 12, 1917, a fire occurred at the said premises and goods were partly destroyed by fire and partly damaged by reason of fire. The amount of the policy was therefore claimed.

Mr. F. X. D'Almada represented the plaintiff and Mr. E. J. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. D'Almada said that he had previously asked for pleadings but had been refused by His Lordship. He now quoted authorities to show that in an insurance claim, the defendants were compelled to state on what ground the defence was based. He therefore asked that pleadings be submitted.

Mr. Davidson said that the claim was for \$2,000 odd, (there was another claim involved in addition to that before His Lordship which would be decided in the present case). His defence was that the total damage suffered amounted to \$5 only. If, therefore, in view of the large difference between the amounts, His Lordship found for the defendant, the plaintiffs' claim would be a fraudulent one and they would not be entitled to anything.

His Lordship adjourned the hearing until Wednesday next.

LAWN TENNIS.

CHINESE WIN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.

Having secured the honours in the Open Championship Doubles from Capt. Murray and J. S. Jennings, in the H. K. C. C. Tournament, F. A. Redmond and N. E. Kent met Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung, the holders of the title, last evening, with the result that the Chinese retain the Championship honours. A very large number of spectators was present, including His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., and Sir William Rees Davies, K.C. The play opened very fast and it was evident that Redmond and Kent intended to get all the benefit they could derive from superior staying powers; on the other hand, Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung avoided pace as much as possible and resorted frequently to "lobbing" tactics which made the game somewhat ragged. That the Chinese realised their vulnerable spot was proved by the fact that despite their endeavours to keep the pace as steady as possible, they appeared to be very nearly "all in" at the finish of the match. There were many fine rallies and periods of brilliant play. The Chinese played with honours about even, although Wong frequently called forth bursts of applause by absolutely unreturnable drives. Redmond was rather weak. Kent being a useful partner and playing a much better and more steady game than usual. Indeed, he is not been that Redmond exhibited his characteristic inconsistency, the result would have been different.

In the first set, Redmond opened well. The first game went to the Chinese after deuce. Redmond and Kent securing the next two. The latter only secured one more game in the set. Redmond going right off his form, often driving outside and into the net. Kent played well but his partner's assistance was necessary for scoring. Redmond came on again in the last game and a hard fight ensued, the score going to deuce seven times. In this game some brilliant all-round tennis was played by all contestants which drew frequent bursts of applause from the spectators. The Chinese secured the advantage after the seventh deuce when Redmond, taking a sporting chance, failed the game and set going to the former 6-3.

In the second set the Chinese played well together in their pace-avoiding tactics and Redmond opened badly by frequent drives outside. Kent also frequently found the net. The first two games went to the Chinese, who then fell off considerably. Wong serving double faults. Redmond showed a tendency to get on his form again and the third and fourth games went against the Chinese. The latter, after securing the fifth, conceded two more games to their opponents and then took the remainder including a love game, and the set 6-4.

In the next set, Redmond played a fine game and received excellent assistance from Kent whilst the Chinese appeared to be getting tired. Their game lost its "snap" and they frequently found the net whilst Wong again served double faults. They secured four games only, the set going to Redmond and Kent, after some fine rallies towards the end, at 6-4.

In the fourth and last set the Chinese, after a brief rest, showed that by consistent play they were their opponents' masters. Wong put across some wonderful drives which were impossible to return, whilst Kent and Redmond were playing somewhat wildly. The latter pair lost the first game after a good rally, the second without scoring a point and the third owing to Kent driving into the net. They made a stand at the fourth game, but lost the next three, the Chinese winning the set 6-1 and the match 6-3, 6-4, 4-6, 6-1.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Banks	\$687 1/2
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons	\$455
North China	\$215
Unions	\$1080
Yangtzes	\$255
Far Easters	\$ 26

Fire Insurances.	
China Fires	\$160
H. K. Fires	\$330
Shipping.	
Douglases	\$ 89
Steamboats	\$ 22 1/2
Indos (Pref.)	b. & sa. \$ 32
Indos (Def.)	sa. 153
Shells	b. 170 1/2
Fer. ts	b. \$ 83

Refineries.	
Sugars	b. \$148 sa. 145
Malabons	b. \$ 35

Mining.	
Kailans	n. 50/-
Langkats	n. 20
Shanghai Loans	b. 20
Shai Explorations	b. 24
Raubas	b. 41/-
Tronchs	b. 40/-
Urals	s. 40/-

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	b. \$128
K. Docks	b. \$153
Shai Docks	b. & sa. \$125
N. Engineerings	b. \$23 1/2

Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals	b. \$107
H.K. Hotels	b. \$99
Land Invest.	b. \$105
H. K. Electric	sa. \$790
K. Loan Lands	b. \$37
L. Reclamations	n. \$175
West Points	b. \$69

Cotton Mills.	
Ewos	n. 243 1/4
Kung Yiks	b. 1.34
Lau Kung Mows	n. 1.170
Oriental	b. 1.91
Shai Cottons	n. 1.180
Yangtzepeeps	b. 1.12

Miscellaneous.	
Green Islands	b. \$7.60
China Borneos	n. \$13.20
C. L. Borneos s. cum rights	\$54
China Providents	b. \$ 7 1/2
Dairy Farms	b. \$30
H. K. Electric	n. \$78
Macao Electric	n. \$33 1/2
Ropes	n. \$31 1/2
Trams, Low Level	n. \$7.60
Trams, Peak, old	b. \$7.60
Trams, Peak, new	cts. 75
Laundries	b. \$ 3 1/4
Steel Foundries	n. \$12
U. Waterboats	n. \$13 1/2
Watsons	n. \$ 6 1/2
Wm. Fowells	b. \$11 1/4
Wiseman's	b. \$27

Hongkong, April 29, 1919.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

ARTILLERY COMPANY H.K.D.C.

The Barker Cup Rifle Competition between Half Company teams took place at King's Park Range on Sunday, the 27th instant. The following are the teams with results of shooting:

RIGHT HALF.	
C.S.M. Bradbury	71
Sergt. Manuk	78
Corpl. Martin	72
Bombardier Raiton	76
Corpl. Carroll	76
Gunner Compton	82
Redmond	61
Oliphant	60
Total	578

LEFT HALF.	
Lieut. Danby	84
C.S.M. Frith	75
Sergt. Macpherson	66
Gunner Goldfinch	79
Serby	78
Dunlevy	75
Young	65
Mackay	64
Total	586

The Left Half won by 8 points.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMERICA'S BRILLIANT REVUE STAR.

LAURA GUERITE

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with her Full Company, including

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THE ASTORIA.

TO SAIL TO AMERICA.

The America-built auxiliary schooner Astoria, which has been in Hongkong since last January and has made unsuccessful attempts to leave for San Francisco under her engine power, is to have her propellers taken off and will make the voyage with a cargo of copra, under sail.

The Astoria put into the Harbour last January owing to bad weather and left a few days after. She returned, however, with engine trouble and has since been laid up owing to the fact that certain spare parts for her engines (two 240 h.p. Scandia motors) could not be obtained. In all other respects the vessel is quite seaworthy and was built with the approval of the American Shipping Board. It has now been decided to dock her and remove the propeller and sail her to Trisco.

TENNIS LEAGUE.

THE COMPETING TEAMS.

The Tennis League season is to commence on Saturday, and it is hoped that it will conclude by the end of July. This year there will be only one Division, and there are twelve teams competing in all. Each team will play its opponents once, so the full programme will comprise eleven matches for every Club entering. The teams taking part are as follows:—Hongkong Cricket Club, Kowloon Cricket Club (two teams), Chinese Recreation Club (two teams), United Services Recreation Club (two teams), Queen's College, Kowloon Bowling Green Club, Wigwam, Craig-Engower, and Royal Engineers. The matches are fixed for Saturdays, and the fixture list will be out in a day or so. When bad weather interferes with the fixtures it is hoped that postponed matches will always be played during the week following the original fixture date.

THE HARD COURT LEAGUE.

The matches in this League have now been concluded, and the result is a tie between K.C.C. and the Chinese Y.M.C.A. who have both lost one match. These teams will now have to meet on a neutral ground to decide the championship. There is to be a meeting of the Junior Lawn Tennis League at the H.K.C.C. pavilion on Monday to consider the arrangements for the coming season. This League ran the "C" Division last year.

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TIGER'S CUB. DORIS PHILLIPS.

WEDNESDAY, 30th April "The YOUNGER GENERATION."

THURSDAY, 1st May "THE STORY OF THE ROSARY."

FRIDAY, 2nd May "A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF."

SATURDAY, 3rd May "THE FAMOUS THREE-GENERATION PLAY 'MILESTONES'."

MONDAY, 5th May "BRITAIN'S GREAT WORK OF THE SOCIAL EVIL 'DAMAGED GOODS' (FOR ADULTS ONLY)."

TUESDAY, 6th May "THE GREAT SPY PLAY 'SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE.' BY WALTER HOWARD."

WEDNESDAY, 7th May "TWO NIGHTS EXTENTIONS. THE BRILLIANT LONDON COMEDY 'A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS.'"

THURSDAY, 8th May "FINAL PERFORMANCE. THE BRILLIANT LONDON COMEDY 'PEG O' MY HEART.'"

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1911.—Wharves at Pulo-Bukom, Singa- pore, for the Standard Oil Co.	1914.—Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. Singapore.
1912.—Central Market, Saigon, super- ficial area 320' x 330'.	1914.—Cooling Wharf at Hongay with Crane Railway, 5 tons.
1912.—Bridge with swing span at Soak- rung Cambodge, length, 173'.	1915.—Wharf for French Government Mail steamers in 30 ft. water, Bangkok.
1913.—Water tower on pillars 30 ft. high (25,000 gals.) Saigon Railway.	1916.—Bridge of 740 ft. length, in 20' water, span 90 ft., Comay, Indo- China.
1914.—Bridge of 350 ft. in length in 36' water, span 50 ft. at Rachgia, Indo-China.	1917.—Railway ferry boat of reinforced concrete at Johore.

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Demand, New York	79 3/4
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Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
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On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
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Those who wish to learn the Chinese
language are requested to write to
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first floor and to Messrs. Kulkarni and
Baird, Old Supreme Court, Ground floor.

PARTICULARS AND CON- DITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 5th day of May, 1919, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Gov- ernment of One Lot of Crown Land at Yau-mat in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

G.

R.

PARTICULARS and CON

DITIONS of the letting by Pub

Auction Sale, to be held

Monday, the 5th day of Ma

1919, at 3 p.m., at the Offices

of the Public Works Department,

Order of His Excellency the

Governor, and the Officer Admini-

strating the Government of One Lot of Crown

Land at Yaumati in the

Colony of Hongkong, for

a term of 75 years, with

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Surveyor of His Majesty the

King, for one further term of

